

THE CRISIS IN EUROPE.

THE TRIBUNE was long the only newspaper in the United States receiving special dispatches from the seat of war or represented by Special Correspondents with either Prussian or French armies, and at the leading capitals. THE TRIBUNE dispatches have been used, in an imperfect form, by the New York Herald, World, Times, and Sun. They were thus used yesterday by the New York Herald.

PROGRESS OF THE NEW REPUBLIC.

AN ELECTION DECREED IN OCTOBER—THE REFUSAL TO THE ORLEANS PRINCES GENERALLY APPROVED—A NEWSPAPER OFFICE DESTROYED BY A MOB FOR OPPOSITION TO THE GOVERNMENT.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 9, 1870.

The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Paris telegraphs this day: "Government decrees an election, by ballot, on the 16th of October, of 750 members to form a Constituent Assembly."

"The Duc d'Orléans would prove a far more formidable candidate than the Count de Paris. The refusal of the Government to allow any of the Orléanist Princes to remain is generally approved. What harms them here is the belief that their pretensions are favored by the English Court, and that the wife of one English Cabinet Minister is intriguing for them."

"Forty thousand copies of the *Marseillaise* were burned by the mob yesterday afternoon, and its presses destroyed, on account of an article exciting the people against the Government."

OFFICIAL RECOGNITIONS.

SWITZERLAND FOLLOWS THE UNITED STATES—JULIUS FAVRE'S REPLY TO MINISTER WASHINGTON—THE SERENADE TO THE U. S. LEGATION AT PARIS.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 9, 1870.

The Swiss Minister here, agreeable to instructions received from his Government, has officially recognized the Republic. The report that England had recognized the new Government is untrue.

The *Official Journal of the Republic* to-day publishes the reply of Jules Favre to Minister Washington. He says he considers it a happy augury for the French Republic to have obtained her first recognition from the United States, who founded their wise and careful institutions on independence and civil virtue, and in spite of the terrible ordeals which they have passed through, conserved with unshaken firmness their faith in the great principle of liberty, whence issue dignity and prosperity.

Nations desiring to become masters of their destiny must follow the course pursued by you, must take as symbols love of industry and respect of the rights of all. This is the programme of the Government just established here from an unfortunate crisis, the result of the follies of despotism; but at this moment we can have only one care—to deliver the nation from the enemy. There again we have the benefit of your example and your persevering courage. In the accomplishment of this task we count upon the support of all men of heart, and all Governments interested in the triumph of peace. Strong in the justice of our cause we have a firm hope of success, and the adhesion of the Government of Washington gives us confidence. The members of our Government request that we make known to you their gratitude and beg you to transmit it to your Government."

The following is the address delivered by Mr. Washburne to the crowd of people and soldiers who came to serenade him last evening: "I thank you on the part of my Government for this demonstration. I shall have great pleasure in transmitting the thanks you express with so much eloquence for the recognition of the new Republic of France. In my communication, to which you make such kind greeting, I have but made known the sentiments of the President and the people of the United States of America, who take a profound interest in the great movement just inaugurated in France, and will desire most fervently its success and the happiness and prosperity of the people. Existing themselves under a republican form of Government, they know how to appreciate its benefits with warm hearts and language. They felicitate their former allies on the accomplishment of a pacific revolution free from all stain of blood, and claiming the sympathy of all lovers of true liberty."

Along the Boulevard to-night there were many shouts of *Vive les Etats Unis* and *Vive l'Indépendance*. The action of the United States Government was warmly commented on in all parts of the city. Jules Favre called again to-day to reiterate his thanks to the nation and to Mr. Washburne. *La France* (newspaper), recalls the fact that in 1848 the United States was the first country to recognize the French Republic, and she is the first again in 1870.

RAPID TRANSMISSION BY CABLE OF THE PRESIDENT'S INSTRUCTIONS FOR RECOGNITION.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 9, 1870.

After the meeting of the Cabinet to-day, your correspondent had a conversation with the President in regard to the situation of affairs in Europe. He seemed to be really elated at the rapidity with which his instructions were transmitted to Minister Washburne. He says that Secretary Fish transmitted to him at Long Branch Minister Washburne's official notification of the establishment of a Republic in France. He instructed Secretary Fish to send instructions to Washburne to recognize the Republic at once. Secretary Fish prepared the instructions, transmitted them to the State Department from his home on the Hudson, and from the State Department they were telegraphed to Paris, and by Minister Washburne communicated to the French Secretary of Foreign Affairs, all before the day had expired, and the next morning the President was in receipt of a dispatch that the instructions had been obeyed.

THE SITUATION AT PARIS.

HOUSES IN SUBURBS PULLED DOWN—THE GARDE MOBILE SUMMONED FOR DUTY—DEMORALIZATION AMONG SOLDIERS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 9, 1870.

The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Paris telegraphs this day: "The inhabitants of all houses within the 'military zone' are ordered to quit their habitations forthwith, as the houses are now to be pulled down. The Prefect of Police orders all persons intended to leave Paris to go immediately."

"The Garde Mobiles are summoned to join their corps within 48 hours, and are coming in rapidly. Troops are camped from the Arc de Triomphe through the Neuilly Gate to Courbevoie (on the north-west of Paris). In going out I had to wait a full hour while troops were passing to occupy the ground between the forts of Mont Valérien and those of St. Denis. An officer with whom I conversed said that he was much afraid of a panic among the soldiers; they are so demoralized that they can do nothing with them. Stragglers of all ranks are about the streets."

INCREASING CONFIDENCE IN THE GOVERNMENT—ARRIVAL OF RE-ENFORCEMENTS—THE ATTACK ON THE MARSILLAISE OFFICE.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 9, 1870.

No political arrests were made in Paris yesterday, which is considered a sign of security and of popular confidence in the Government.

A corps of foreign volunteers is now organizing

for the defense of Paris, to be called the Battalion of the Friends of France. Many thousands of Garde Mobiles have arrived in Paris to-day from the Department of Marne, and from Normandy. They are strong and hardy men.

Two hundred Kabyles arrived yesterday from Algeria, preceding a large force, which is expected to-day. They are fine soldiers, and are in admirable condition. Sixteen hundred Garde Mobiles arrived yesterday from the provinces, and by this evening the full force of Mobiles within the city, it is expected, will be over 100,000. They are billeted upon the inhabitants, but upon none who do not pay over 800 francs annual rent.

A letter of Gen. Trochu to a friend is published to-day. In it he expresses his confidence in the army which has been gathered for the defense of Paris. Gen. Trochu has issued a proclamation, dated yesterday, ordering the Garde Mobiles to their posts of honor. The defense of the ramparts will be intrusted to them.

The mobs around Paris have been filled with water, and the Prefect of Police advises all who desire to leave the city, to do so immediately. The people to-day attacked the office of the *Marseillaise* (newspaper) on account of Gen. Cluseret's reactionary article in yesterday's issue, and broke the forms and burned all the papers they could find. This action is doubtless due to Rochefort's denunciation of the course of the paper, and proves how great is his influence with the people. The journals this morning praise his patriotism and sincere desire for the maintenance of public order.

Some of the news correspondents have left Paris and gone to Tours, in order to be outside the Prussian cordon, which they anticipate will soon destroy the telegraphic lines of communication between this city and the outside world.

The Paris Observatory has been dismantled. All of the instruments have been removed to a place of safety.

EXCITEMENT AT MARSEILLES.

PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS—ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION TO M. ESQUIROS.

MARSEILLES, Friday, Sept. 9, 1870.

There is intense excitement here. Many of the members of the police force have been arrested as spies. A band of women employed in a tobacco manufactory, yesterday, paraded the streets, singing the *Marseillaise*. The authorities are taking measures to prevent any disorder.

A demonstration was also made here yesterday by the Italian residents, who formed in procession and marched through the streets, shouting "Death to Bismarck!" "Vive la France!"

The return here of M. Esqueros was the occasion of an ovation. He arrived by railway at 3:30 yesterday afternoon, and was received by the Prefect of the Department, the members of the Provisional Government, the Municipal Council in a body and other dignitaries. All the public places were decorated with flags. As the procession escorted M. Esqueros to the Hotel de Ville, the people cheered with enthusiasm; but as it passed a club-house hisses were heard. The indignant people attacked the place, and several members of the Club were arrested.

All the regular troops here left on Wednesday for Paris, and their places have been supplied by the Garde Mobile.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

AUSTRIA INSTEAD OF ENGLAND AS A PEACE-MAKER—RUSSIA ALONE WILL NOT MAKE AN ALLIANCE WITH FRANCE AGAINST PRUSSIA—WHY ENGLAND HESITATES—FAVRE CONSIDERING AN ARMISTICE.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 9, 1870.

A private correspondent telegraphs from Paris, this morning, as follows: "I understand from a French source, on which I can place implicit reliance, that as England has thus far declined to take any steps to induce Prussia to consent to an armistice as preliminary to a treaty of peace involving no territorial sacrifice, and as delay under the circumstances must result in further bloodshed, the Austrian Government has undertaken the task."

"Further particulars received this morning concerning Jules Favre's declaration, enable me to say that the account of it sent you yesterday was entirely accurate. All the circumstances I am not at liberty to state; but it is probable that Favre's hopes of immediate alliance with Russia were a little too sanguine; that negotiations thus far have necessarily been informal, and that in answer to the urgency of the French Minister, Russia has intimated that she cannot immediately accept such an alliance, nor take hostile steps against Prussia, unless in conjunction with Austria or some other Power."

England's refusal to intervene is partly traceable to the personal influence of the Queen, to whom Gladstone concedes much; partly to Granville's aristocratic aversion to the Republic, and partly to intimations from Prussia that no neutral pressure would now be influential. Great pressure has been brought to bear on the English Government from Paris, but without result. English residents in Paris denounce in bitter terms what they style "the pusillanimity" of the English Cabinet.

The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE telegraphs Friday (9th), 6 p.m.: "An armistice is under consideration; the idea was instituted by the *Corps Diplomatique*; the question of its acceptance has been submitted to the Provisional Government by the Russian, Italian, and Spanish Embassadors. Jules Favre has received and returned the official visit of the English, Austrian, Italian, American, Turkish, Russian, Spanish, and Swiss Embassadors, and the Pope's Nuncio."

LONDON IN SUSPENSE—NOTES FROM ENGLAND AND RUSSIA ON THE SUBJECT OF PEACE—AN APPEAL FROM QUEEN VICTORIA.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 9, 1870.

Everything is in a state of suspense; there is no important war news, and no one knows whether the next announcement will be to peace or war. Notes of a decided character have been addressed to Berlin on the subject of peace by the Cabinets of St. Petersburg and London. It is said that Queen Victoria has appealed to Queen Augusta in behalf of peace.

It is reported in diplomatic circles in Paris that England will not push intervention in favor of peace, owing to the existence of unpleasant relations just now between the Cabinets of Berlin and London. The Germans are incensed because England continues to sell arms to private individuals who deliver them to France. An early armistice is predicted.

The reported action of the Diplomatic Corps at Paris in favor of peace is authoritatively denied.

The Cabinet Ministers are again absent from this city.

A Berlin despatch states that the authorities at Berlin are confident that Russia will withdraw her proposition for a conference in view of the persistence of Prussia.

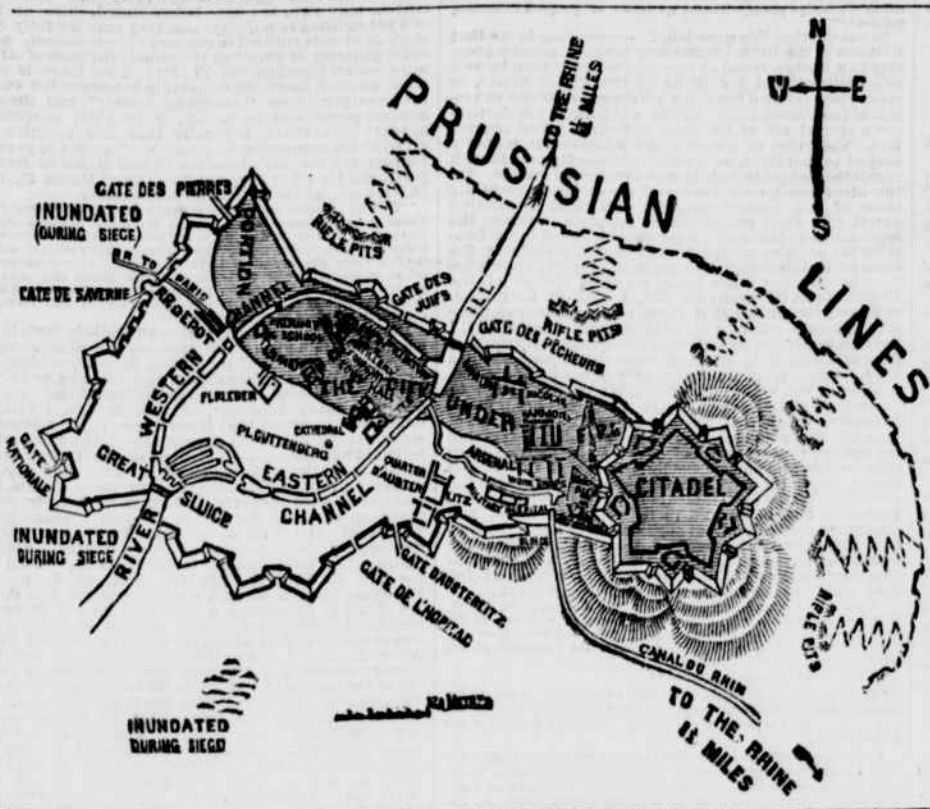
A PEACE CONGRESS TO ASSEMBLE IN VIENNA TO-DAY—AN OFFER OF MEDIATION FROM THE UNITED STATES.

(GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.)

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 9, 1870.

Dispatches received here last night from London

THE DEFENSES OF STRASBOURG.



Strasbourg is on the eve of surrender. Next to Metz it is the strongest fortress of France on the Rhine frontier. The defenses, of which the above is a correct map, consist of a bastioned encircling, very irregular in outline; the bastions constructed at intervals along its perimeter, varying in each instance, but admirably well located for mutual support and defense. The numerous reentering angles in the trace of the enclosure are well secured by towers and demi-bastions of suitable construction, while the salients are protected by a powerful cross-fire from the supporting works. The main ditch is filled with water for nearly the whole distance around the city. Between the city proper and the Rhine, and connected

with the enclosure, and occupying a commanding position, is the Citadel, pronounced to be a masterpiece of Vauban. It is constructed on a pentagon, according to the great engineer's last system, and presents five great bastions, with their supporting works, and effectively commands the city and the Rhine. This stronghold has been much improved during the past 20 years, and is jealously guarded from inspection by strangers. Immediately close to the Citadel, on the city side, are the great arsenal and military institutions for which Strasbourg is famous—the Salles d'Armes, the Military Hospital, the Artillery School, and the Arsenal de Construction, and also a magnificent esplanade.

state that a Peace Congress will assemble at Vienna on Saturday next.

The Cabinet to-day talked over the Franco-Prussian war question, and finally agreed that a dispatch be sent to Minister Bancroft in reply to one from him, in which this Government says, in substance, that while we cannot act in connection with other nations, yet if our good offices should be requested by the belligerents, we shall be happy to lend them with a view to bringing out a peace between two great powers with which we have traditional friendship. Such a dispatch has since been sent.

(SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 9, 1870.

As to any further action of our Government in regard to the new Republic, the President thinks that we have done all that can be done for the present. It is a part of our doctrine not to interfere with the quarrels of European nations, nor have them interfere with us. No official notice of the assembling of a Peace Congress at Vienna has been received, and should such a Congress meet and an invitation to participate be extended the United States, the President doubts the propriety of an acceptance. He thinks the only way in which we could interfere would be by invitation of the belligerent powers themselves.

Should Germany and France ask our Government to interpose its friendly offices and act as arbiter, it would gladly accept, and do its utmost to secure justice to all upon the broad principle upon which this Government is founded. He thinks the news from France is favorable to the success of the Republic; but everything depends on the leaders. He hopes for immediate peace, and believes that it will be secured without further bloodshed.

The Secretary of State has addressed telegraphic orders to Minister Bancroft at Berlin and Minister Washburne at Paris to inform the respective Governments that the United States Government has decided not to join with any of the European Powers in a congress or convention for interference or mediation. But the President will listen at any time to a joint request of France and Prussia for the friendly mediation of the United States.

MEDIATION OF THE UNITED STATES REQUESTED BY FRANCE.

The State Department to-day received a dispatch from the Provisional Government of France asking for the mediation of the United States in connection with the leading Powers of Europe in the interest of peace, and for securing such terms of settlement as France can accept with honor. The dispatch explains that it is a copy of a joint note addressed to neutral European Powers. The President expressed great satisfaction at receiving the dispatch, and the subject will be the chief matter for consideration in Cabinet meeting to-morrow, at which Secretaries Fish, Cox, and Robeson will be present. [Wash. cor. Boston Adv., Sept. 8.]

SPANISH SYMPATHY FOR THE REPUBLIC.

A GRAND PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION IN MADRID—SPEECH OF SENOR CASTELLER.

MADRID, Friday, Sept. 9, 1870.

A great manifestation of sympathy with the French Republic was made here yesterday. Twenty thousand citizens marched through the streets with banners inscribed with mottoes flattering to France and bands playing the *Marseillaise*. No disorder marred the proceedings. After the procession a mass meeting was held. Senor Casteller delivered an address, in the course of which he said:

The conscience of Humanity breathes again, witnessing the punishment of the Empire and the triumph of the Republic. The Spanish people, delivered from their kings and ruled now by universal suffrage, will soon join the great political movement to form 'The United States of Europe.' [Immense Applause.] To-day give France your sympathy, awaiting the moment when you may aid her with arms.

This was received with enthusiastic shouts of approval.

VICTOR HUGO AND GEORGE SAND.

A CHARACTERISTIC ADDRESS TO THE GERMAN—A GREETING TO THE REPUBLIC.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 9, 1870.

Victor Hugo has written an address to the Germans, of which the following is an extract: "You may take the fortress, you will find the rampart. You may take the rampart, you will find the barricade. You may take the barricade, and then—who knows the resources of patriotism in distress—you will find the sewers mines of powder ready to blow whole streets into the air. This will be the terrible sentence you must accept: To take Paris by force, to slaughter Europe on the spot, to kill France in detail, in each street, in each house that great light must be extinguished soul by soul! Germans, hold back! Paris is formidable. Think a while before her walls. All transformations are possible for her. Her indecible gives you the measure of her energy. She seems to sleep. She will awaken. Her thought will leap from its seaboard like a sword; and this city, which yesterday was Sybaris, to-morrow may be Sagragosa."

George Sand salutes the new regime in the following words:

The Republic—she must have life in her since she rises again from her ashes by the voice of all, by the will of which she is worthy, without the spilling of blood.

without fratricidal strife. Behold the third awakening; it is ideally beautiful! The third is rather the fourth; for we must not forget that 1830 was republican at the beginning. We have fought for her only to lose her. To-day she rises complete with a single word—*Vive la France*. This is the normal state which the conscience of humanity desires. This is the inevitable end of the prodigious toil of humanity. It is well. It is the law of intelligence. The finalities of man can only develop in the air of freedom. Behold the god of armies! His name is country and liberty. Hail to the Republic! Thou art in good hands and a great people is now marching under thy banner after a bloody expedition. Thy task is hard. But should it happen to thee to fall once more, thou wilt surely rise again. The rights of man are imperishable.

These and similar appeals have effect on the people, and strengthen their determination to defend the city to the last.

GENERAL WAR NEWS.

THE PRUSSIAN ADVANCE.

THEIR CAVALRY WITHIN TEN MILES OF THE CITY—THE NORTHERN RAILWAY TORN UP.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 9, 1870.

The Prussians are advancing on Paris rapidly. Their cavalry is already within 10 miles of the city fortifications.

The Northern Railway has been cut by the Prussians. The main body of the army is within 30 miles of Paris. There is great consternation in the vicinity of the capital, and great excitement in Paris itself.

A Prussian army passed Vitry-le-François yesterday. Their scouts make enormous requisitions on the surrounding country, and declare everywhere, in the name of the King of Prussia, that the conscription is abolished.

WAR REPORTS FROM PARIS.

MACMAHON STILL ALIVE—LAON TO BE DESTROYED IF NOT SURRENDERED.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 9, 1870.

The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Paris telegraphs as follows: "MacMahon is a prisoner. He was severely wounded in the leg at Boulton, near Sedan."

"Laon was yesterday surrounded by the army of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The surrender of the citadel was demanded by 10 o'clock to-day, otherwise the city is to be destroyed."

PRUSSIA'S INDEMNITY.

ACTION OF THE NORTH GERMAN PARLIAMENT—ALSACE AND LORRAINE TO BE ANNEXED TO GERMANY, NOT PRUSSIA PERSONALLY.

BERLIN, Friday, Sept. 9, 1870.

After a protracted conference among the members of the North German Confederation, it has been decided that the French provinces of Alsace and Lorraine are to be annexed to Germany, and not to Prussia individually.

THE BELEAGUED CITIES.

THE PRUSSIAN WORKS AT STRASBOURG NEARLY COMPLETE—A DEMAND FOR THE SURRENDER OF LAON.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 9, 1870.

The Prussian works around Strasbourg are nearly complete. Gen. Ulrich persists in holding the place. The River Ill has been diverted into the trenches. Women and children only are allowed to leave. The Prussian fire on the city is incessant, but apparently without result, and a practicable breach is not likely to be made for a fortnight.

A dispatch from Laon, dated Thursday, says the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin has surrounded the town with the German forces under his command, giving the garrison until 10 o'clock this (Friday) forenoon to surrender, with the alternative of receiving the same treatment extended to Strasbourg.

THE PRESS ON THE SITUATION.

PARIS NOT TO BE BOMBARDED, BUT STARVED INTO CAPITULATION—A PRUSSIAN CRITICISM OF M. FAVRE'S CIRCULAR—ENGLISH ADVICE TO KING WILLIAM.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 9, 1870.

The Paris *Siege* says that it is "assured from the best source that, in answer to representations of the inhumanity of bombarding Paris, the King of Prussia said that he would not have recourse to such an extremity. He would take the place by the aid of famine. As it is evident that at least 900,000 troops will be needed to entirely surround the city, the *Siege* concludes that all the Prussian reserves will be summoned for the siege. It says this is the reason for the creation of 70 new squadrons of cavalry, and adds that it is time France also organized her cavalry."

The *Journal of St. Petersburg* (semi-official organ), says in relation to Jules Favre's late circular: "The French Government carries patriotism too far. It, rather than yield fortifications and soil no longer valuable, it invokes a war of extermination, Prussia naturally exacts some guarantee to secure its noble victories. It is difficult to appreciate the language of M. Favre. He asserts that the cause of France against Prussia is that of right and justice, when only in July his language was precisely the reverse."

The *Morning Post* counsels the Prussians to stop

and offer peace to the Republic on terms that shall reimburse Prussia, and let leave no ranking source of hate among the French; otherwise *The Post* hopes the French will hold their own. The writer then comments on the violent anti-Prussian tone of the British press, which was lately so obsequious to the Emperor.

THE IMPERIAL EXILES.

THE EMPRESS IN ENGLAND WITH THE PRINCE—NAPOLEON AT WILHELMSHOEHE.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 9, 1870.

The Empress Eugenie has arrived in England and is now with the Prince Imperial at Hastings.

A German correspondent of *The Times* writes as follows from Wilhelmshoehe, under date of Sept. 5: "The Imperial train reached this station at 9:30 p.m., where the garrison officers, Gen. Plonski and resident officials of the Province had assembled. The Emperor, on alighting, passed to Plonski's carriage, saluting the officers of the corps, who drew up with presented arms. He looked serious, not crushed. There were no signs of unhealthy ebulliment. He wore the dress uniform of a General, with a riding-cap of the Garibaldian pattern. The crowd was silent, respectful and sympathetic."

MISCELLANEOUS ENGLISH NEWS.

GARIBOLDI OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO THE NEW REPUBLIC—ARRIVAL OF IMPERIALISTS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 9, 1870.

Gen. Garibaldi has offered his services to the French Republic.

Mr. Sandford, late Minister of the United States, has just returned to Brussels from a visit to Bouillon and along the French frontier. He writes a letter to the *Independence Belge*, in which he asks the Belgian Government to send an official to the frontier to supervise measures for the relief of the wounded prisoners. In what has already been done, he says, the contractors have acquired a fresh title to the respect and esteem of mankind while forging a new link in the chain binding the brotherhood of nations. The Belgians have devoted the town of Clermont, an admirable location, to the reception of the wounded, and it is now turned into a great hospital.

MM. Rouher, Persigny, Barocoe, Grammont, and other Imperialists have arrived in England.

The French women in Belgium are wearing mourning for the dead slaughtered through Imperial incapacity. *Galignani's Messenger* has been reduced in size, and it is likely that the other papers will be forced to follow.

The Paris journals to-day again, refer feelingly to Princess Clotilde, who, before leaving Paris, distributed to her poor sons representing the aggregate of the yearly alms she was in the habit of giving them.

The German bark *Johanna Jellson* from Valparaiso has taken refuge in Portsmouth Harbor, and the German ship *Leopoldine* from Galveston, has put into Falmouth to escape capture. The English ship *Clydesdale* from Quebec, was pursued by a French cruiser near Miquelon, but showed her colors and was not molested.

Five thousand French prisoners have been distributed among the different fortified towns in Saxony.

LOCAL WAR NEWS.

The Germans of the Seventeenth Ward have contributed \$44 to the relief fund.

The Brooklyn, E. D. Schutzen Corps has contributed to Berlin \$300, which had been subscribed for the widows, orphans and soldiers of the Prussian Army.

The different German societies and organizations of Elizabeth have held a grand celebration on Monday last over the Prussian victories.

The German Republican Club of the XIII Assembly District has passed resolutions commending the adoption of a republican form of government in France, rejecting at the consummation of German unity, counseling the great German nation to be moderate in its hour of triumph, and thanking the President for his prompt recognition of the Republic of France.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

AQUATIC.

THE NEWPORT RACES—THE CAMBRIA BEATEN BY THE MADELINE AND PHANTOM.

NEWPORT, Sept. 9.—Some controversy was excited among the yachtsmen to-day, by Mr. Douglas's announcement for the present of the prize offered by him. It was alleged that this had been done in order to give the owner of the Dauntless an opportunity to have her bottom cleaned. The excuse was not regarded as satisfactory by the yachtsmen, as Mr. Bennett had the same chance as the others to make these preparations.

As soon as it was known that this prize had been withdrawn, Commodore Stebbins called a meeting on board the Phantom, at which there were present, Mr. Ashbury, Commodore of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, Mr. Jacob Voorhees of the Madeleine, Captain Loper, Mr. Frank Ogden, Mr. Rutherford Staynes, Mr. Hatch and Captain of the Dauntless, who reported to Mr. Bennett. After some discussion, it was decided that the Cambria should sail this morning, and that the race for the "Citizens' Cup" should take place to-morrow. The remainder of the matches will be sailed from New-York, over the club course.

Accordingly at 12 o'clock the yachts got up anchors and sailed out of the inner harbor. The course was from the old Dumpling light to a buoy of the north end of Rock Island and return, a distance of about 40 miles, the course usually sailed.

When the whole fleet, the Cambria and Madeleine crossed the line, the latter in the Cambria's weather quarter. The Phantom started on the port tack, made a short cut to the starboard, tacked, and crossed the line astern of the Madeleine. The Phantom beat the Cambria 20:15 at the buoy off Rock Island, which she increased on the homeward trip to 22 minutes and 45 seconds. The Cambria at the buoy led the Madeleine five minutes, and at the home-stake boat just three minutes and thirty seconds. The latter, with time allowed, won the race by nine minutes and forty-five seconds.

To-morrow the race for the cup offered by the citizens club will take place. It will be sailed on the club course over the course sailed to-day. There is to be a subscription cup for the second day. The following yachts are entered: Phantom, Palmer, Mr. Nichols, Mr. Fabyer, Sappho, Calypso, Tidal Wave, Madeleine, Halcyon, Madge, and Idler.

Two or three days ago the Halcyon challenged the Cambria to sail a race 20 or 30 miles to windward for 50 guineas cup. But this morning he offered to sail the cup or to sail the race on Monday next if Mr. Ashbury insisted. Mr. Ashbury however allowed him to withdraw the challenge.

REGATTA OF THE STATEN ISLAND YACHT CLUB.

The regatta of the Stapleton Yacht Club took place yesterday. The course was from Stapleton Dock round the buoy off Stapleton, thence around the cable buoy in the lower bay, and return.

The entries were mostly sloops and cat-rigged boats. Those that came to the start were: Raymond, Capt. Jas. Miller; Sly Fox, Capt. Thos. Drummond; Unknown, Capt. Jacob Van Peit; Hard Tack, Capt. Major; Sly Fox, Capt. J. C. Kipp; At 2 o'clock the signal for the start was given, and with a favorable breeze the boats got off, the Unknown leading as far as the first stake-buoy opposite the Quarantine hospital, where she was overtaken by the Sly Fox and Sly Fox.

The Unknown on the way home opposite Stapleton took the lead, but near the winning buoy was passed by the Sly Fox, which proved the winning boat, as follows